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6. AUTHOR(S) Chambers, Samuel D. - Joint Staff J-7 DDJT EAD, Suffolk, VA 23435 Callaway, Scott E. - General Dynamics Information Technology			<p>5d. PROJECT NUMBER N/A</p> <p>5e. TASK NUMBER N00189-17-F-Z403</p> <p>5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER N/A</p>			
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14. ABSTRACT The paper investigates one aspect of the larger problem set for simulation interoperability – the cooperative establishment of a joint training standard or specification for the encoding, storage, access, and modification of a representation of the natural and man-made terrain for virtual and constructive simulation applications. Terrain database construction remains a time-consuming, manpower-intensive process. The wide variety of storage and (often proprietary) runtime formats makes it difficult to transfer terrain data between simulations, increases support costs, and limits reuse. Capabilities utilizing proprietary specifications are prone to being “locked in” to a specific technology and/or vendor. There is a lack of an easily accessible storage capability that includes metadata and validation data for each product and incorporates safeguards necessary for the protection of classified data to enable discovery and reuse by other users with similar requirements. The paper summarizes Technical Standards for Terrain Data Sub-Working Group findings on these issues and provides near-, mid-, and long-term recommendations for stakeholder consideration.						
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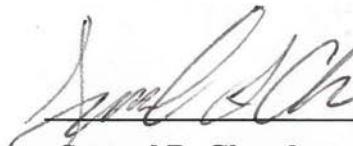
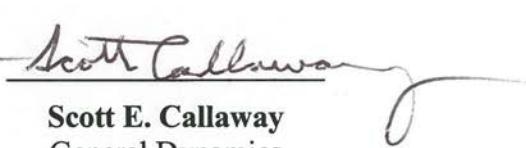
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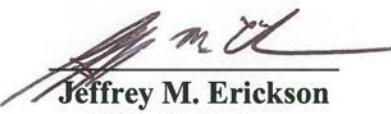
Enterprise Terrain Data Standards for Joint Training White Paper

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Authors

 
Samuel D. Chambers **Scott E. Callaway**
Joint Staff J-7 General Dynamics
Directorate for Joint Force Information Technology
Development

Released by


Jeffrey M. Erickson
COL, U.S. Army
Chair, Joint Training Synthetic Environment Working Group
Chief, Environment Operations Division
Joint Staff J7 (DDJT)
Suffolk, VA 23435

Produced for

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**WHITE PAPER
ON
ENTERPRISE TERRAIN DATA STANDARDS FOR JOINT TRAINING
3 October 2017**

Executive Summary

The development of digital, computer-based training simulations/simulators has evolved over the last four decades, in which early approaches were often constrained by severe hardware, software and data source limitations. Simulation engineers were required to make compromises between a simulation or simulators' targeted fidelity and its level of generality, scalability, abstraction, and correlation with other systems. Community-wide standardization could not be achieved because technologically viable solutions only offered partial solutions to training needs. Consequently, Joint and Service simulation training capabilities adopted or developed differing standards, often in isolation, tailored to their specific training needs. This has resulted in recurring costly, manpower intensive integration efforts to link these disparate simulations together in training federations to meet joint training requirements. Digital technologies have made tremendous strides in the past decade and are closing the gap between what is required for training and what technology can now deliver. With the Department's direction to move modeling and simulation (M&S) capabilities to the DoD Information Technology (IT) Enterprise Framework, the time is right to leverage these strides and transition the Joint training enterprise toward a smaller set of common standards and better investment of our scarce resources towards common solutions.

This paper investigates one aspect of this larger problem set – the cooperative establishment of a joint training standard or specification for the encoding, storage, access, and modification of a representation of the natural and man-made terrain for virtual and constructive simulation applications. Terrain database construction remains a time-consuming, manpower-intensive process. The wide variety of storage and (often proprietary) runtime formats makes it difficult to transfer terrain data between simulations, increases support costs, and limits reuse. Capabilities utilizing proprietary specifications are prone to being “locked in” to a specific technology and/or vendor. There is a lack of an easily accessible storage capability that includes metadata and validation data for each product and incorporates safeguards necessary for the protection of classified data to enable discovery and reuse by other users with similar requirements. All these factors contribute to high terrain data production costs and hinder our ability to easily reuse existing data products. The paper summarizes Technical Standards for Terrain Data Sub-Working Group (TSTD SWG) findings on these issues and provides recommendations for stakeholder consideration as follows:

- Near term (CY2018)
 1. **Baseline Requirements**—Identify and consolidate enterprise environmental data requirements for simulation and simulator support to training, exercise, and mission rehearsal as a baseline for follow-on actions.
 2. **Community Storage**—Establish a more consumer-centric, searchable, web-enabled storage of terrain data to shared spaces for user access, encompassing both source data and user community databases produced for simulation and simulator use.
- Mid-Term (CY2021)
 1. **Common Library Framework**—Support the Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization (SISO) to develop a common, detailed environmental features

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description for the Joint training community, identifying object instances and classes (such as features, 3D objects, and textures) within the common library, the choice of semantics and mapping with existing dictionaries, and the linkages/semantics between instances and classes.

2. **Standardize Attributes**—Establish a consensus on attributes and attribution rules for the training community.

- Long Term (CY2021 - 2024)
 1. **Common Standard**—Strategically migrate the enterprise toward adoption of a common database standard or specification where it will not adversely affect cost, schedule, or performance. Ideally, this should be an open, national or international standard that can be used for both offline data storage and as a runtime database format. A phased approach is recommended:
 - a. **Phase I: Establish a framework for the management of the standard**
 - i. Function as the training enterprise body for the selection of the standard.
 - ii. Manage enterprise changes to the standard via the open, community based process.
 - b. **Phase II: Common offline storage format (by CY2021).**
 - c. **Phase III: Transition constructive simulations to the common standard as a runtime format.**
 - i. New Joint, Service, and Agency enterprise constructive training capabilities should, when it meets requirements, develop to use a common database standard or specification natively to accrue the data interoperability and processing benefits.
 - ii. Transition legacy simulations only where mission needs, cost effectiveness, and return on investment warrant conversion.
 - d. **Phase IV: Transition tactical simulators to the common standard as a runtime format.**
 - i. New Service and USSOCOM enterprise tactical simulator capabilities should, when it meets requirements, develop to use a common database standard or specification natively to accrue the data interoperability and processing benefits.
 - ii. As with constructive capabilities, transition legacy simulators only where mission needs, cost effectiveness, and return on investment warrant conversion.
 - e. **Phase V: Modify the common standard to meet unfulfilled requirements**
 - It is recognized that a common standard may not completely fulfill the requirements of every system/platform in the enterprise. However, enterprise users should not reject the common standard objective until efforts have been attempted to modify the common standard to address any shortfalls (e.g., multispectral sensor support) that inhibit compatibility with Service/Agency capabilities.

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1. **PURPOSE.** Provide findings and recommendations for the cooperative establishment of a Joint training standard or specification for the encoding, storage, access, and modification of a representation of the natural and man-made terrain for virtual and constructive simulation applications for Tiers 1 through 4.
2. **BACKGROUND.** Title 10 United States Code Section 153 assigns the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) responsibility for formulating technical standards for the Joint training of the armed forces. In support of this CJCS responsibility, the Joint Training Synthetic Environment (JTSE) Working Group (WG) 2016-1 of 20 January 2016 decided to investigate the development of a common terrain data standard for the Joint training enterprise and brief status to the 2016 World-Wide Joint Training Conference (WJTC). The Technical Standards for Terrain Data Sub-Working Group (TSTD SWG) was subsequently established to carry out this tasking, meeting for the first time on 4 May 2016.
3. **DEFINITIONS.** For the purposes of this paper, the following definitions are provided:
 - **Accredited standards** – generally have two important characteristics. They are developed and adopted as standards through an open consensus process, under the guidelines of national or international standards bodies (ISO, SISO, IEC, ANSI, OGC, etc.). These procedures ensure that the concerns of all interested parties are heard and addressed. In addition, accredited standards tend to distinguish more clearly the difference between requirements (normative elements) that must be met to conform to the standard, and descriptive material (informative elements) that provide additional information, but do not contain requirements. Accredited standards are publicly available from the respective standards bodies.¹
 - **Industry specifications** – often take the form of formalized industry practices. These specifications generally are developed by a group within the industry, but there are no formal guidelines or procedures that ensure the work is open to any interested party or open to review and comment during the development process. Such groups are not bound to consider or respond to comments on the work. However, such publications are generally publicly available and can be referenced in accredited standards.²
 - **Attribution** – the assignment of properties to an object class or an object instance describing the environment. Attributes can be included explicitly by direct attachment to the object or instance, or implicitly by inheriting down a hierarchy tree. Attributes can be simply defined by attribute names and their value, or defined by more complex schemas, called attribution rules.
 - **Authoritative Data Source** – a recognized or official data source with a designated mission statement, source, or product to publish reliable and accurate data for subsequent use by

¹ Derived from the Association for Suppliers of Printing, Publishing and Converting Technologies (NPES) Standards Bluebook 2013, <http://www.npes.org/Portals/0/standards/pdf/Bluebook2013.pdf>.

² Ibid.

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customers. An authoritative data source may be the functional combination of multiple separate data sources.³

- **Dataset** – Simply speaking, a dataset is a collection of data. For the purposes of this paper, a dataset will refer to mid-processed layers of data that are correlated and later compiled to form a runtime database for a specific application. This includes data resulting from the operations of refinement, reconciliation and possibly integration of source data.
- **Environmental Database** – refers to the sets of geospatial data and all related data required for modeling and simulation of entities and sensors. The production of an environmental database starts from source data (see definition below) up to the generation of target application databases, also called runtime databases.
- **Source Data** – is used in internal data generation processes to produce one or more final products (usually) specific to a particular set of applications, clients, or systems. Terrain source data refers typically to the raw geospatial data used to produce the terrain database. The main categories of source data are the imagery, the elevation, cultural and manmade vector feature data, and 3D models. The source data are stored and exchanged in source data formats widely used by Geographic Information System (GIS) community.

4. **SCOPE.** A modeling & simulation (M&S) environmental database utilized for training may include a myriad of related data required for the replication of the operational environment and the proper modeling of entities. However, this paper is scoped to address a subset of environmental data commonly considered for a terrain database, to include:

- Terrain skin.
- Feature data.
 - Hydrology (e.g., rivers, streams, canals, lakes, swamps, and their characteristics).
 - Vegetation.
 - “Cultural overlay.”
 - Transportation features (e.g. roads, streets, railroads, gas/petroleum/water lines, and electrical/communication grids).
 - Subterranean features (e.g. tunnels, caves, bunkers, and subways).
 - Ground lighting.
- 3D models of buildings, interiors and other manmade objects.
- Imagery.
- Geometric intervisibility (i.e., the blockage of a line of sight (LOS) caused by a physical obstruction such as the terrain skin, 3D model, or feature data element).
- Spectral characteristics of terrain features/objects to support sensor visualization.
- Dynamic terrain – aspects supporting terrain and 3D model impacts/deformation resulting from simulation entities (e.g., bombs/shells, vehicles, etc.) or environmental factors (e.g., weather).
- Riverine and ocean surface and bathymetry.
 - Wave/swell generation and refraction.
 - Currents, particularly along the shore.
 - Beach and bank gradients and composition.
 - Surf conditions.

³ DoDI 8320.03 of 4 November 2015, Unique Identification (UID) Standards for Supporting DoD Net-Centric Operations

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- Tides.
- Salinity/temperature differences in the water column.
- Ocean bottom topography, including manmade objects (e.g. mines and obstacles).
- Depths and drafts for waterways, canals, sea lanes, and ports.

Other environmental factors, such as “human geography” (e.g., population density, distribution, demographics, language, ethnicity, religion, education, economy, groups, and other cultural aspects), atmospheric weather (e.g., temperature, pressure, cloud cover, precipitation, day/night cycles, light conditions/shadows, precipitation, winds at varying altitudes, ducting layers, and conditions affecting visibility such as fog, smoke, dust clouds, vehicle dust, and haze), and space “weather” (e.g., scintillation and ionospheric refraction, solar winds and flares, electron density profile/total electron count, and radiation) while important, are not included within the scope of this paper. These factors can be addressed later as a separate issue or as an addendum to this white paper.

5. DISCUSSION. The Joint training community has faced a number of historical challenges to terrain generation, including:

- Duplicate and poorly correlated source data.
- Dependence on subject matter experts (SMEs) to create and modify terrain data and the need to rapidly change databases during the event planning cycle to accommodate emerging training requirements.
- Most simulations and simulators utilize application-specific, proprietary runtime formats. The wide variety of runtime formats makes it difficult to transfer terrain data between simulations, increasing support costs and hindering reuse.⁴
- Lack of a web-based repository of authoritative training data for users to share and reuse existing terrain datasets and databases, to include a cross-community configuration management (CM) structure to inventory holdings.
- Requirements for short terrain development timelines to support mission rehearsal.
- Difficulty in sharing terrain data with Coalition Allies, who more commonly utilize open, international standards. This is compounded by policy issues that restrict release of classified source data or limited distribution (LIMDIS) material.

The primary purpose of the TSTD SWG is to study these problems across the Joint training community and identify requirements and possible common solutions for the encoding, storage, access, and modification of terrain databases for simulation applications.

a. The Argument for Adopting a Common Enterprise Terrain Database Standard or Specification. Terrain databases are created through a costly and time-consuming authoring process resulting in very large platform-dependent databases that often support single applications. During this production process, data from various sources and formats is collected, managed, validated, harmonized, referenced, attributed, decimated (sometimes intensified), and then published to the simulation application(s). Conversion of one system's data to another format is based upon rigidly defined data format specifications for both the

⁴ While databases used for daily simulator training events at the Tier 3 and 4 levels are reused on a repeated basis, constructive terrain databases at the Tier 1 and 2 levels are commonly built for a single purpose and infrequently reused.

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source and target system. Differing proprietary data formats require the development of a customized data converter software application to accomplish each conversion. These point-to-point solutions are expensive, time consuming, and often unreliable. Specific target system implementation needs usually require the converted data undergo several additional conversions before a useable runtime format is obtained. Each conversion adds to the risk of data loss or corruption. Additionally, the number of unique conversions increases geometrically with the number of sources involved. A study conducted by the US Joint Training, Integration, and Evaluation Center (JTIEC) in 2010 identified 93 different types of geospatial data⁵ used in Live, Virtual, & Constructive (LVC) simulations with 10 different active standards and mediation formats in use by the M&S community (Morse, K., et al., 2010). Development and maintenance of these conversion software modules can quickly become cost-prohibitive.

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages to consider in maximizing adoption of a common enterprise terrain database standard or specification:

Advantages

- Improved ease of constructing and correlating synthetic environments and making rapid updates/changes to the synthetic environment databases supporting training and mission rehearsal requirements.
- Improved data interoperability between federates and/or services within complex training systems. Databases conforming to the standard or specification can be more easily reused as well as interchanged and shared between end users.
- Reduced data configuration management workload.
- Reduced costs and shortened production timeline for database development by eliminating redundant implementation work. If the synthetic environment database can be shared in an enterprise distributive mission training/operation event and also used as both a storage format and a runtime format, time and labor costs are essentially eliminated for off-line data compilation into proprietary simulation client data formats (assumes client conversion to use databases structured in accordance with the standard or specification).

Disadvantages

- Converting existing data to the new standard or specification may result in data corruption, missing data or data loss.
- There may be technical compatibility issues that make transition infeasible or inordinately time consuming and costly to implement.
- Transition to a new standard or specification may pose possible risk of extended downtime and operational impact to the organization. This is ameliorated somewhat, in

⁵ Of the 93 data formats, 80 were actively maintained. Thirteen of those formats were not strictly data storage formats, but were included as they were data dictionaries or conceptual models without which several important storage formats could not be implemented. Of the remaining entries on the list, four were GIS extensions to major relational databases, 71 were unique storage formats, and five were Service- or Department-specific “universal” geospatial databases. Ten of the storage formats and 10 of the conceptual models were identified as mediation formats.

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that software programs usually have separate development and production (operational) baselines; however, the transition may result in a longer than usual development period.

- Development costs associated with adapting training simulations, simulators and tools to use databases constructed in accordance with the new standard or specification.

It could be argued that future sensors may require additional spectrums of material reflectivity data that may not be supported by the common format; or that limitations of data formats, data structures, and available product choices may impede innovation for future image-generation technology that could improve the quality of training. However, these are considered neutral in impact, since these challenges are inherent to any standard or specification selected, common or otherwise. Use of open, consensus-based standards can ameliorate these factors by providing the flexibility to adapt and evolve the standard to meet community needs.

Given these circumstances, there are two approaches that could be followed in establishing a common enterprise database standard or specification:

- (1) Establish a common standard or specification for off-line data storage only – This approach would provide the benefits of data interchange and reuse, but would still require off-line recompiling of the data into each client application's runtime format.
- (2) Establish a common standard or specification for both off-line data storage and runtime applications – This approach gains additional benefits in eliminating costs associated with recompiling into runtime formats. However, in today's constrained fiscal environment, any decision to move to a dual-use open, common terrain database standard or specification for the training enterprise must weigh the operational advantages of doing so against the opportunity costs and operational impacts. The circumstances for each simulation/simulator system will vary and must be individually assessed.

b. **Foundational attributes:** The TSTD SWG established a set of criteria that would be used in the comparison of candidate specifications as follows.

- (1) **Utilize open, evolving, publicly-available, published standards that are platform independent.** (Note 1)⁶

Reasoning: Adoption of an open, national/international standard would provide end users direct access to the specification and allow its further development through an open, participatory process. If open standards are followed, applications are easier to port from one platform to another since the technical implementation follows known guidelines and rules, and the interfaces, both internal and external, are known. As a result, there will be improved data interchange and exchange. If guidelines are followed, open standards offer better protection of the data files created by an application against obsolescence of the application. This is especially beneficial with respect to organizations that possess huge amounts of data stored electronically. Open standards are less prone to being “locked in” to a specific technology and/or vendor. While adoption of open, publicly-available standards is not mandatory, it is highly desirable

⁶ The “Note” annotations pertain to notes in Attachment 1 at the back of the paper that trace these foundational attributes to available Joint or Service requirements.

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since other specifications and non-accredited standards that are not open tend to fulfill only specific requirements of specific users and do not benefit from community input. This limits wide adoption and thus the underlying value of an open database standard and the notion of reusability. The use of open international standards is also more amenable to use by our foreign partners.

(2) Support runtime applications and source data storage. (Note 2)

Reasoning: Such a dual-use standard or specification may reduce the time and labor costs required for simulation terrain production, since there is no need to recompile into a specific simulation runtime format (assumes client conversion to use databases constructed in accordance with the standard or specification). It reduces data storage requirements, reduces the loss of correlation resulting from the compilation process, avoids complexity in configuration management, and yields a more efficient update process. The shorter production to runtime time constraints are of particular value to organizations with short-cycle mission rehearsal needs (e.g. Special Operations Forces).

(3) Allow rapid data access for concurrent multiple simulations and services. (Note 3)

Reasoning: Standard or specification storage structure is optimized for simulation/simulator/service client runtime performance and promotes efficient, real-time, simultaneous data access by all participating client devices. This optimized storage structure also permits flexible and efficient updates due to the different levels of granularity with which the information can be stored or retrieved.

(4) Allow simulation clients to modify the terrain data store while the simulation is running during an exercise/training event. (Note 4)

Reasoning: Supports the user's ability to quickly modify the terrain and 3D models during runtime to correct discrepancies found in testing or accommodate the accomplishment of training objectives during an event. The use of such a dynamic editing capability would necessarily be controlled by a training event authority (e.g. Exercise Director) to avoid corruption of the database or disruption of the event.

(5) Support dynamic terrain and revision history (i.e. allow deformation of the terrain and 3D objects). (Note 5)

Reasoning: Necessary for accurate representation of the effects of modeled actions (e.g. weapon effects, weather effects, and actions of modeled entities) on the terrain (e.g. rubbed buildings, poor trafficability due to precipitation, and digging of tank trenches).

(6) Support procedural geometry (e.g., procedurally generate ground textures from raster material layers). (Note 6)

Reasoning: Ability to support the generation of realistic, highly-detailed objects and textures enables the terrain builder to automatically create large amounts of content with smaller file sizes and reduced labor.

(7) Support global coverage with multiple levels and layers of detail (i.e. capable of storing very high resolution data). (Note 7)

Reasoning: Necessary for high spatial resolution and scalability, a terrain database that can provide multiple levels of detail in a hierarchical structure provides an efficient means to organize synthetic terrain data and allow access to the information at the required detail level. Multiple layers (e.g. vectoring data, material coding, and light sources) are necessary to support sensors and other simulated functions.

c. **Data production standards or specifications:** The TSTD SWG investigated the following initiatives associated with the various component terrain generation capabilities:

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- (1) **Master Database (MDB)** – Developed and used specifically by the U.S. Army PEO-STRI Synthetic Environment Core (SE Core) program. MDB defines the central repository for the creation of correlated databases used to train, mission plan, or mission rehearsal in the Live, Virtual, or Constructive (LVC) domains. MDB supports the ability to store common standard source data that is configuration managed, quality assured, and correlated in a format usable by multiple vendors and products.
- (2) **NAVAIR Portable Source Initiative (NPSI)** – Developed by US Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR) and used specifically by the U.S. Navy. NPSI provides database reuse across Type/Model/Series platforms to lower the life cycle cost of out-the-window visual terrain, 3D models, and sensor databases, and adds dataset archive capability and short-notice distribution services. The metadata and metadata architectures are used to facilitate data discovery, data understanding, and effective data distribution. The metadata is also employed for NPSI dataset archiving and distribution.
- (3) **Air Force Common Dataset (AFCD)** – Derived from the NPSI specification and used specifically by the U.S. Air Force. AFCD was developed to help improve database cost/schedule/performance and reduce correlation differences among Air Force simulation programs. AFCD references common commercial formats developed and used by industry and adopted by the Government. This approach does not favor any single source supplier of databases or database toolsets; and focuses on commercially defined interfaces in interim format files, rather than mandating the runtime product.⁷
- (4) **Common Database (CDB)** – Used by U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), U.S. Marine Corps, Joint Staff J7, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA) Foundation GEOINT 3D initiative, and 13 foreign partners. CDB is an Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) Standard (CDB 1.0) adopted on September 23, 2016. The CDB synthetic environment represents the natural environment including external features such as man-made structures and systems. It encompasses terrain relief, terrain imagery, three-dimensional (3D) models of natural and man-made cultural features, 3D models of dynamic vehicles, the ocean surface, and the ocean bottom, including natural and man-made features on the ocean floor.

d. Initial Findings

- (1) **Data production for the training/exercise events:** High level processes used across the community in building terrain databases are similar with subtle differences between components in the following steps:
 - **Identify terrain data requirements/sources** – This requires some preliminary actions by the event owner to define the scenario parameters/scope and the required data elements for the baseline, to include the simulations/federation to be used.⁸ This enables identification of terrain data requirements and determination of desired data sources for query.

⁷ AFCD and NPSI use the notion of dataset to designate a set of environmental data used and/or built by database producers during their database generation process excluding the target application level data that they call a (runtime) database. This includes data resulting from the operations of refinement, reconciliation and possibly integration of source data (RIEDP Study Group Final Report, 8 October 2012).

⁸ This example is typical of a Joint training event. Tier 3 and 4 simulator training define required databases/terrain off daily or deployment training needs, OPLAN requirements, etc. and are not usually driven by a larger, specific event.

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- **Gather required data** – These source data products come largely from (but are not limited to) government sources like the NGA and the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO). Based on defined requirements, catalogs are searched and existing datasets and databases meeting criteria are downloaded. Where authoritative data sources are not available, terrain data products are generated from imagery, field collection, databases, etc. as required.
- **Process and refine the data** – Using geospatial software, correct errors; add detail; correlate features, elevation, and imagery with other data in the baseline; and add required 3D models. It was generally agreed that the process and refinement stage constituted the majority of the time and labor costs involved in producing a terrain database. Conducting error correction and correlation at the authoritative data source (e.g. NGA, NRO, etc.) would greatly alleviate the burden on Joint and Service trainers and other communities. The ability to get geo-referenced and orthorectified imagery (along with color correction and seasonal matching) from authoritative sources would be a great gain for all using communities.
- **Post-Process the data** – The structure and level of detail for the dataset is established and compiled to form the required runtime database for the simulation application(s) to be used. This step also involves exporting the data as required and saving to the appropriate repository.
- **Test** – The database is loaded into the simulation/simulator and tested in runtime. Problems discovered during testing are corrected in the baseline and saved.

(2) **Standard or specification analysis:** The Comparison Matrix in Attachment 2 provides the summary analysis between the four standard/specifications, which is summarized below:

- The standard/specifications vary in their scope, breadth, and depth; but fulfill the data production and/or data format requirements of their respective users. However, they are too diverse to support a common enterprise data repository without the addition of format translation capabilities.
- The standard/specifications use established geospatial source data and industry standards. Common among the initiatives were TIFF, GeoTIFF, OpenFlight, Shapefile, DTED, JPEG, and JPEG 2000. Note: CDB can read the DTED, but saves the data in GeoTIFF format.
- Although there is a great deal of similarity among the standard/specifications with regard to the data standard formats used, shapefile attributions differ and present an obstacle in harmonizing databases. Shapefile attributions are user-defined and not constrained by the format, which creates complexity and increases the difficulty in mapping data models.
- CDB is the only one of the four that has been vetted by an international standards body (OGC) and has been approved as an open, accredited standard.
- Most database formats serve only as a storage format and require a full off-line re-compilation of the database into a (usually proprietary) simulation runtime format. The CDB standard is unique in that geospatial data structured in accordance with the standard can serve as both an offline storage archive and as a runtime format for simulations/simulators that can directly publish CDB.

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- All four use the WGS-84 Earth Model as a reference coordinate system, which has gained universal acceptance within the GIS community as the preferred method for defining where objects exist on the earth.

e. **Reuse and Interoperation of Environmental Data & Processes (RIEDP) Study:** The TSTD SWG reviewed the findings from the Simulation Interoperability Standards Organization (SISO) RIEDP Final Report of October 2012. The RIEDP Study Group resulted from the Fall 2009 SISO Special Workshop on the Reuse of Environment Data for Simulation. The goal of the group was to harmonize source data and production processes for environmental database generation, capitalization, and reuse; with a focus on the needs of the aircrew training and mission rehearsal communities. Like the TSTD SWG, the Study Group reviewed the CDB, MDB, NPSI, and AFCD initiatives; as well as the French Air Force community Sogitec/Thales, UK MoD and German Rheinmetall initiatives. As with the TSTD SWG, the RIEDP Study found that the initiatives:

- Used the same core of geospatial source data formats.
- Used the same high level database generation process flow with the same stages.
- Showed similarities between initiative data models, which was expected given heavy reliance on commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) products and de-facto or standard formats.
- However, data models diverge along the stages of each process, particularly in the use of feature dictionaries, attribute definitions, and the attribution rules. This divergence complicates data reuse between initiatives, and even impedes it, if the data models cannot be “interfaced.”

Each of the initiatives were assessed against the Generation Process Model revealing the following areas of convergence:

- **Source data formats:** All Initiatives used Geospatial Information System (GIS) technology and associated formats; however, using the same source data formats may not be sufficient to allow a full convergence.
 - Raster formats (e.g., DTED, GeoTiff, and JPEG2K) can be good enough for convergence and conversion tools exist between all these formats.
 - However, Shapefiles format with its user-defined attribution schema can lead to divergence.
- **Layers:** Also derived from the GIS source data formats, the basic layers (elevation, features, texture, 3D objects) are commonly shared, with similar formats amongst the initiatives; but layer content, detail, and resolution may be different for specific purposes and must be looked at closely.
- **Tiles:** Source data are often delivered by producers using regular tiles. Additionally, the database generation process can often use parallel processing, which also leads to cutting the domain into regular tiles. Similarly, preparing the data for use during runtime may require the use of tiles.
 - However, there is a great variety of requirements among the initiatives, from the “no specific tile size” (AFCD approach) to the CDB fully defined tile schema.

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- Tiles can be adjusted at any time using the GIS tools capabilities; so this is not a main technical issue, but does have a cost.

The RIEDP Study Group found the following areas of divergence among the initiatives:

- **Internal format:** Pertains to the aggregation of the data from the layers to produce a desired “integrated database.” This primarily involves the definition of a library of object classes and the linkage of these with the object instances.
 - Depending on the initiative, the notion of “integrated database” may or may not make sense. For instance, AFCD’s scope did not cover this notion, leaving it to the responsibility of the simulation database provider (who receives the AFCD data).
 - At the opposite end of the spectrum, MDB, CDB, and French Air Force initiatives had integrated databases, but with significant differences in their internal formats, reducing database reusability and impacting the correlation of the database generation results at the target application level.
- **Dictionary:** The terms, labels, and concepts that allow the data providers to designate and/or describe the features and components of the environment and their attributes. The initiatives do not use the same dictionaries, often using terms or concepts that are not covered in the various standard dictionaries. This results in each initiative defining a specific dictionary for their own purposes.
- **Attribution:** Environmental data is often generally derived from GIS data, with specific simulation requirements integrated via a set of attributes associated with various features. The use of Shapefile format with its user-defined attribution schema can lead to divergence. While mapping can be used to allow unambiguous exchange of environmental data between initiatives using different dictionaries, this mapping principle may not suffice with regards to attribution rules associated to specific modeling of the environment, as the complexity from semantics remains. For example, the RIEDP Study found that an attribute may:
 - Be relevant to different entity types (for instance point, linear or areal features) and/or;
 - Be used at different abstraction levels of the data model (for instance Feature Class level or Feature Instance level) and/or;
 - Have different ranges of values and/or;
 - Refer to a sub-model, more or less complex, allowing flexibility in the extension of the data model.

The notion of attribution involves the concept of a data model. Comparing the data models adopted by each initiative, the attributes and attribution rules (governing how such features and components may be attributed) were different among the initiatives and were the most significant divergence area.

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The RIEDP Study Group determined that attribution issues and dictionary were the most important sources of discrepancies between initiatives and the most likely areas to focus standardization efforts.

f. What about Synthetic Environment Data Representation and Interchange Specification (SEDRIS)? A primary goal of the SEDRIS International Standards Organization (ISO) standard is to enable reuse and sharing of data and related tools between authoring and application systems, thereby eliminating the need to re-create each database from scratch. SEDRIS facilitates interoperability among heterogeneous information technology applications by providing complete, unambiguous, and non-proprietary interchange of environmental data (e.g., terrain, ocean, air and space). The SEDRIS data interchange specification supports the pre-runtime distribution of source data, three-dimensional models, and integrated databases that describe the physical environment for both simulation and operational use. SEDRIS accomplishes this in two ways. First, it offers a Data Representation Model, augmented with an Environmental Data Coding Specification (EDCS) and Spatial Reference Model (SRM) to provide clear and unambiguous articulation of environmental data. Second, it provides an Application Program Interface (API) and associated tools and utilities to create and convert standard geospatial data into a defined SEDRIS Transmittal Format (STF) to allow interchange of data that can be described using the Data Representation Model.⁹ While SEDRIS has utility in data sharing, it has not gained significant traction in the Joint training community. Although the STF format uses a common definition for environmental data attributes and interchange, it is neither a data repository nor a runtime format. Much like other static formats, changes to the original source data results in a recompilation to the STF.

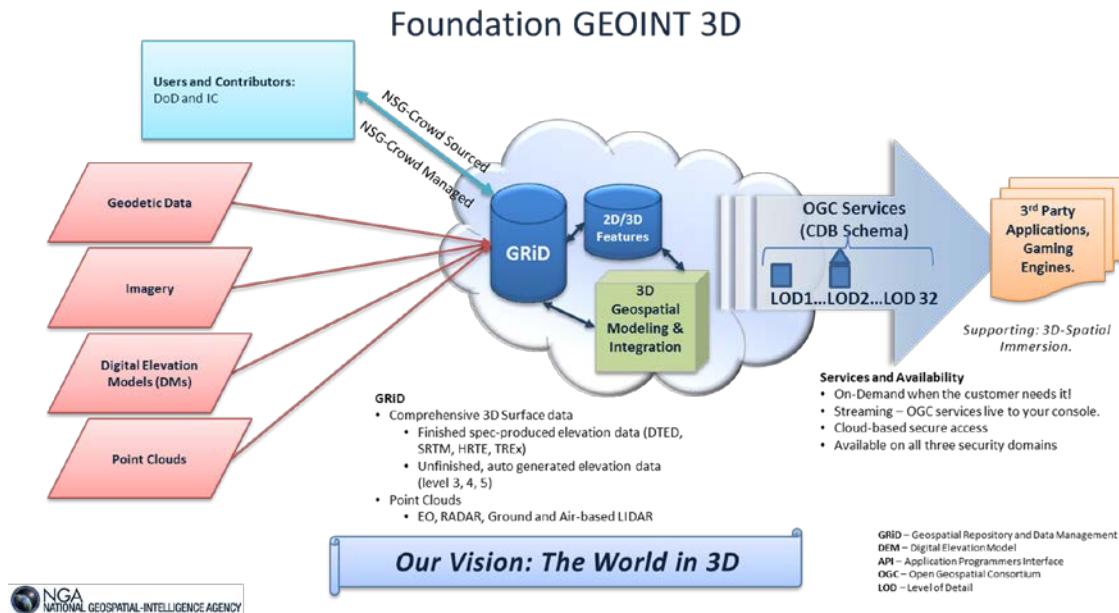
6. GEOSPATIAL REPOSITORY AND DATA (GRiD) MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. GRiD Management System is a NGA advanced enterprise-level database for point clouds, elevation models and high-resolution 3D content developed in partnership with the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL). GRiD has begun the transition to serve as the Source Elevation Service portal for the office of Geomatics within NGA, in addition to remaining the point cloud repository for the National System for Geospatial-intelligence (NSG). GRiD is designed to store, process, visualize and disseminate a variety of geospatial datasets, such as 3D point cloud data (e.g. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)) and associated co-collected 2D geospatial products (e.g. digital elevation model (DEM), Electro-Optical (EO) imagery, etc.). The GRiD program is regularly making software and operational modifications and enhancements in order to improve the user experience, such as integrating high value new and existing GEOINT data into GRiD. GRiD is becoming the 3D high resolution portal for NGA, the Services, and NSG partners. The GRiD team has finished migrating both the SIPR and the JWICS GRiD systems to CONUS. The JWICS GRiD system is operational on the Commercial Cloud Service (C2S). Users should note that the data migration of over 300TBs of LiDAR point clouds, imager and elevation models is on-going until data holdings are equalized across all three systems (as appropriate).

Now that the Office of Geomatics is within the Source Portfolio, Foundation GEOINT Group within NGA has formally picked up GRiD as a production solution for elevation and 3D surface content for NGA, the future of GRiD is stable and no longer in danger of year-to-year funding

⁹ SEDRIS Technologies web site (www.sedris.org).

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paradigms. By the close of 2017, GRiD will be serving NGA Foundation GEOINT DEMs, Geodetic Survey points, LiDAR collections (ground and air-based), EO point clouds, DEMs produced by EO collections, as well as point clouds produced from Unmanned Aerial Vehicles. By the close of 2018, GRiD will be producing and serving high resolution 3D synthetic modeled content, including roads, trees, buildings and more as it undergoes a second transformation to become the service solution for Foundation GEOINT 3D (FG3D). The FG3D initiative will export data products in CDB format. The figure below illustrates the concept.



7. **A CASE FOR CDB AS A JOINT TRAINING ENTERPRISE STANDARD.** Selection of a common database standard or specification should be a consensus-based enterprise decision. As a potential candidate, the CDB standard offers a number of attributes favorable to adoption, since it:

- Has become an open OGC international standard.
- Serves as both a storage medium as well as a non-proprietary runtime format.
- Does not explicitly mandate the use of specific computer platforms and system software; as a result it can be implemented on existing platforms.
- Has an internal data representation model based on open industry standard native source data formats, including TIFF, Geo-TIFF, OpenFlight, Shapefile, and JPEG/JPEG 2000 – all of which are used by the enterprise.
- Defines content necessary to support simulator client-devices; including visual systems, sensors such as forward looking infrared (FLIR) and night vision goggles (NVG), radar/laser reflectivity, computer-generated forces, and weather simulation.
- Follows DIS entity enumeration conventions, permitting CDB-compliant moving models to seamlessly integrate with a DIS-compliant simulator.
- Is scalable and can be built to a size or a density that far exceeds the capability of current and future client devices. CDB can be scaled to take advantage of future simulation/simulator technological improvements.

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- Is structured with multiple Levels-of-Detail (up to 34) and tiled in such a manner as to promote efficient storage, access, and transportation. Tiles / features are located / oriented using WGS-84 coordinates.
- Supports dynamic terrain and procedural geometry.
- Provides users the ability to store different versions of a CDB database in multiple locations (e.g. classified imagery can be placed in a separate version and stored using appropriate security protocols as required by data sensitivity).
- Is already used by 3 of the 6 owners of simulation capabilities in the enterprise.
- Is used in off-line database creation capacities for legacy simulators without runtime publishing capability, including converting NPSI datasets to CDB format.
- Is being evaluated within the special operations community in the following simulators for possible use of CDB runtime publishing:
 - 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment (Airborne) (SOAR(A)): MH-60, MH-47 and MH-60M
 - AFSOC: AC-130U, MC-130H, AC-130W, CV-22, and U-28
- Is used by NGA's Foundation GEOINT 3D initiative as an export format.
- Is used by UK MoD (100+ terabytes of CDB data); and 12 other countries have used the specification to support multiple simulator platforms.

In the interim, as a potential near term action, increased community participation in the open, consensus-based CDB standard development process can address any shortfalls in the specification (e.g., multispectral sensor support) that inhibit compatibility with Service/Agency capabilities.

8. **RECOMMENDATIONS.** The TSTD SWG recommends the following mitigating actions toward greater harmonization of terrain databases and their associated creation processes within the training community. These recommendations in many ways mirror those of the RIEDP Study Group's from three years ago.

a. Near term actions (CY2018):

- (1) **Identify and consolidate enterprise environmental data requirements as a baseline for follow-on actions.** The effort should comprehensively identify all aspects of environmental data needed for simulation and simulator support to training, exercise, and mission rehearsal including, but not limited to, training tiers, missions, platforms, weapons, and sensors.
- (2) **Establish a more consumer-centric, web-enabled storage of terrain data to shared spaces for user access.** Data would be fully visible, searchable, accessible and understandable, except when limited by security, policy, or regulations. This would require metadata “tagging” of all data (intelligence, non-intelligence, raw and processed) to enable authorized discovery by known and unanticipated users in the enterprise. This effort would provide data in two categories:

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- Source data from authoritative providers that has been “preprocessed” to correct errors and facilitate correlation and seasonal color matching of data layers.
- User community databases produced for simulation or simulator use made available through a discovery cataloging system and links to the appropriate storage site.

Leveraging and partnering in NGA’s Foundation GEOINT 3D initiative may provide such means.

b. Mid-term actions (CY2021):

(1) Support SISO in developing a common, detailed environmental features

description. This entails identification of object instances and classes (such as features, 3D objects, and textures) within the common library, the choice of semantics and mapping with existing dictionaries, and the linkages/semantics between instances and classes. The follow-on RIEDP Product Development Group (PDG) proposed two products for SISO adoption (SISO-PN-007-2013 V1.3 of 4 January 2013) consisting of:

- An Environmental Data Model Foundations, which will serve as a SISO Guidance document. The data model would be composed of two tightly coupled parts, the Reference Process Model (RPM) and the Reference Abstract Data Model (RADM). These form the foundations for existing and/or emerging database generation projects to compare, contrast, and map their data generation process and data model capabilities to these models.
- An Environmental Detailed Features Description, which will be a SISO Standard product. The description will provide the required information for identifying instances and/or classes of environmental features and objects that, along with their specific attributes, value ranges, and metadata, will be utilized in environmental data products. The use of the Environmental Detailed Features Description as a standard product will ensure data interoperability through the identification of features, their definitions (through the use of standardized dictionaries), their corresponding attributes, and any associated metadata.

Both products may improve reuse and interoperability of environmental data and processes; and the training community may benefit in participating in the development of the standard as applicable toward accomplishing this action.

(2) Establish a consensus on attributes and attribution rules for the training

community. Preferably, an existing attribution schema suitable to training, exercise, and mission rehearsal would be used, rather than developing one unique to the training community. Initially, this would involve the identification of a common list of features and attributes (concept, range of values, application domain), using standard dictionaries, to be associated to the environmental objects (classes and instances). In the long term, identify and define common attribution rules for the community.

c. Long term actions (CY2021 - 2024):

(1) Migrate the enterprise toward adoption of a common database standard or specification where it will not adversely affect cost, schedule, or performance.

Ideally, this should be an open, national or international standard that can be used for both offline data storage and as a runtime database format. Enterprise adoption can be easily phased to minimize impact:

(a) Phase I: Establish a framework for the management of the standard

- i. The framework will function as the training enterprise body for the selection of the standard.
- ii. Post-selection the framework manages enterprise changes to the standard via the open, community-based process.

(b) Phase II: Common offline storage format (by CY2021) – As a cost deferment, a common database standard or specification can be initially utilized for offline storage only to avoid the expense associated with adapting existing legacy simulations, simulators, and support tools to utilize the standard or specification natively.

(c) Phase III: Transition constructive simulations to the common standard as a runtime format

- i. New Joint, Service, and Agency enterprise constructive capabilities should, when it meets requirements, develop to the common database standard or specification so as to utilize it natively and accrue the data interoperability and processing benefits.
- ii. Utilization of a common database standard or specification as a legacy runtime format will require further study to determine the best course of action, and any shift must be based upon mission needs, cost-effectiveness and return on investment. Any decisions must consider when various simulations are projected to phase out or whether they have gone into sustainment, since these older systems may not have the resources or the technical compatibility to shift to a new common database standard or specification. There may also be acquisition policy issues that must be addressed.

(d) Phase IV: Transition tactical simulators to the common standard as a runtime format

- i. Service and USSOCOM enterprise tactical simulator capabilities should, when it meets requirements, develop to the common database standard or specification so as to utilize it natively and accrue the data interoperability and processing benefits.
- ii. As with constructive capabilities, utilization of a common database standard or specification as a legacy simulator runtime format will require further study to determine the best course of action, and any shift must be based upon mission needs, cost-effectiveness and return on investment. Sustainment and acquisition policy issues also apply.

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(e) **Phase V: Modify the common standard to meet unfulfilled requirements** – It is recognized that a common standard may not completely fulfill the requirements of every system/platform in the enterprise. However, enterprise users should not reject the common standard objective until efforts have been attempted to modify the common standard to address any shortfalls (e.g., multispectral sensor support) that inhibit compatibility with Service/Agency capabilities.

Prepared by: Mr. Scott Callaway, JS J7/DDJT/EOD, (757) 203-7653

Released by: Mr. Samuel Chambers, Data Services Lead, JS J7/DDJT/EAD, (757) 203-7404

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Notes

1. The following requirements sources are applicable to the first foundational attribute (Open, evolving, publicly-available, published standards that are platform independent):
 - a) Information Systems Initial Capabilities Document (IS-ICD) for the Joint Training Synthetic Environment (JTSE) of 23 Jun 2015 states the “JTSE will require a common set of open, net-centric, international standards and protocols to support tool interoperability and reuse.” It also identifies a Capability Gap Area for Information involving “shared, common, reusable content in the form of data capable of supporting training scenarios.” The following associated Capability Gaps (CG) are applicable:
 - CG2.1 Efficient – Minimize the time and resources required to produce and manipulate scenario data. (pg. 6)

Gap Description: Maintenance of the current content management repository is resource intensive. Data sources for events are incomplete and compartmentalized data leads to redundant generation of simulation data.
 - CG 2.3 Discoverable – Provide search capability and access to information and services (e.g., tools, services, data, and documentation).

Gap Description: Trainers lack a method of discovering and reusing data products. Re-use of tools, services, data, and documentation reduces the cost of reproduction. (pg. 6)
 - b) Capability Development Document (CDD) for Synthetic Environment Core (SE Core) Increment II:
 - Commonality of Systems: SE Core will be developed IAW the parameters and protocols established by the LVC TE using open source formats/software, standard interfaces, and logistics support for computer resources required by SAF and exercise management, exercise initialization and operation, conduct of AARs, system maintenance and life cycle support. Software acquired for SE Core should maximize use of industry standard GOTS/COTS. (pg. 37)
2. The following requirements sources are applicable to the second foundational attribute (support runtime applications and source data storage):
 - a) JTSE IS-ICD:
 - CG2.1 Efficient – Minimize the time and resources required to produce and manipulate scenario data. (pg. 6)

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Gap Description: Maintenance of the current content management repository is resource intensive. Data sources for events are incomplete and compartmentalized data leads to redundant generation of simulation data.

[Indirect linkage under the assumption that data produced with a standard usable for both storage and runtime will reduce redundant data generation, storage requirements, and time required to produce a simulation database.]

3. The following requirements sources are applicable to the third foundational attribute (support rapid data access by multiple simulations and services):

a) JTSE M&S Roadmap:

- CR 01.02.02 – Capability runtime database shall be capable of simultaneous access by multiple users and applications. (pg. D6)

4. The following requirements sources are applicable to the fourth foundational attribute (support modifying terrain in runtime):

a) JTSE IS-ICD:

- CG 2.4 Flexible – Dynamically manipulate data and data services to match training objectives. (pg. 6)

Gap Description: Current systems lack flexibility in data production. Processes require specialized manpower to adapt data to the training scenario or commander's objectives.

b) JTSE M&S Roadmap

- CR 01.05.12 – Capability simulated terrain man-made structures will be subject to deformation or destruction by the actions of simulated forces (e.g. weaponry blast effects). (pg. D15)
- FR 02.04 – Function shall provide authoritative, dynamic correlated terrain data during runtime for planning and execution, including visualizations of maps (e.g., Google Earth like map search), and dynamically update map layers filterable by roles. Allow the ability to conduct target specific analysis of what terrain features exist in the simulation database publish the digital terrain to all federates. (pg. E3)

c) SE Core CDD Increment II:

- The SE Core capability must enable the user to enhance selected features/attributes with value added or updated information during training. (pg. 38)

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d) Capability Production Document (CPD) for Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability (JLCCTC) Increment II:

- CPD Paragraph 12.d., Attribute Technical Control: Magic capability - move, supply, reconstitute, engineer, repair, damage, decontamination, terrain/environment manipulation. Threshold = Objective

5. The following requirements sources are applicable to the fifth foundational attribute (support dynamic terrain and revision history):

- a) Training Gaps Analysis Forum (TGAF) Prioritized Gaps List
 - TG03 – Provide Faster/Higher Fidelity Scenario Database Generation (ranked 6 of 12)
 - Accurate replication of weather conditions and effects – Realistically impact/degrade weapon and sensor system operations and performance characteristics
 - Produce Terrain databases (geospatial and weapons effects results) consistent across all federates in the LVC environment – Includes the simulation capability to dynamically modify the terrain environment during runtime (e.g. building damage, fighting positions, runway cratering, etc.) and apply the results consistently across an LVC federation.
- b) JTSE IS-ICD:
 - CG 2.4 Flexible – Dynamically manipulate data and data services to match training objectives. (pg. 6)

Gap Description: Current systems lack flexibility in data production. Processes require specialized manpower to adapt data to the training scenario or commander's objectives.

- c) JTSE M&S Roadmap:
 - CR 01.05.12 – Capability simulated terrain man-made structures will be subject to deformation or destruction by the actions of simulated forces (e.g., weaponry blast effects). (pg. D15)
 - FR 02.04 – Function shall provide authoritative, dynamic correlated terrain data during runtime for planning and execution, including visualizations of maps (e.g., Google Earth like map search), and dynamically update map layers filterable by roles. Allow the ability to conduct target specific analysis of what terrain features exist in the simulation database publish the digital terrain to all federates. (pg. E3)
 - FR 04.01.01 – Function shall maintain a running log (i.e., record over time) of database changes and interactions. (pg. E4)

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d) SE Core CDD Increment II:

- KPP 4 Dynamic Environment – Threshold: Dynamic physics-based approximations of the natural and man-made environment, to include effects of munitions, lethal/non-lethal entity actions, exercise controller actions, atmospherics conditions, localized weather effects, radio frequency modeling, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Explosive (CBRNE). These approximations must be rendered in the visual representation as well as all other affected CVE attributes.

Objective: Dynamic environment will be upgradable to incorporate future physics-based approximations of the natural and man-made environment, to include effects of munitions, lethal/non-lethal entity actions, atmospheric conditions, radio frequency modeling, and CBRNE. Interoperable and correlated with unified action and Army LVCTE dynamic synthetic natural environments.

Rationale: Dynamic Environment is essential to creating a realistic LVC TE that allows units to train as they fight in a realistic synthetic natural environment. Actions taken by units, damage caused by munitions and atmospheric effects change the environment during operations. The common virtual environment must account for changes to the environment to accurately reflect the actions of the combined arms team. Dynamic environment is necessary to approximate those effects to add realism in the LVC TE. This is a requirement for effective virtual TADSS [Training, Aids, Devices, Simulators, and Simulations]. (pgs. 11 and 16)

6. The following requirements sources are applicable to the sixth foundational attribute (support procedural geometry): Unable to trace to a specific Service or Joint requirement at this time.
7. The following requirements sources are applicable to the seventh foundational attribute (support global coverage/multiple levels of detail):

a) JTSE IS-ICD:

- Capability Gap Area: Environment - An integrated LVC capability that enables Joint training across the full range of military operations when and where needed by accurately replicating complex operational environments at the necessary levels of detail to meet readiness objectives. (pg. 5)
- CG 1.6 Agile – Provide LVC environments that quickly adapt to operational need.

Gap Description: Current tools cannot quickly adjust fidelity and resolution to meet operational need. Modular and interoperable capabilities that allow rapid tailoring are required to achieve training objectives. Developing a flexible, scalable architecture for the simulated environment will allow composition and outputs tailored to the training audience and objectives identified before and

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during events. [While the gap describes service and architectural capabilities that enable rapid tailoring of fidelity and resolution, data and database production must support these capabilities] (pg. 6)

b) JTSE M&S Roadmap

- CR 01.05.11 – Capability shall be able to tailor the size and fidelity of the play box to meet training objectives (e.g., world-wide representation to support Globally Integrated Operations). [metric specifies 1 meter to 1:250,000] (pg. D15)
- FR01.02.01 – Function shall provide visualization of standard multi-resolution map formats and imagery (e.g., separate and unified training COP of simulation and C2). (pg. E1)
- FR04.07 – Function shall establish production Unclassified/Classified repository or library of correlated terrain simulation data (e.g., roads, hydrology, urban boundaries, and point features) in one common format for use and reuse. Library will provide level "low resolution" terrain data converge over the globe and higher resolution geospatial data in selected areas for each COCOM according to priorities. (pg. E5)

c) SE Core CDD Increment II:

Paragraph 7 Family of Systems (FOS) and System of Systems (SOS) Synchronization Table 4 - Capability: Contributes to the Joint Training Functional Concept and Army Training Mission area by providing appropriate levels of modeling and simulation resolution and fidelity needed to support training.

CDD Contribution: SE Core can support the requirements of JLCCTC simulation ready terrain database development for operational training exercises, up to and including the representation of a theater-equivalent battlespace with Joint assets and effects that involve Army systems and activities, in Constructive simulation as required. (pg. 26)

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Standard/Specification Comparison Matrix:

Organization	Terrain Generation Capability	Specification	Specification Category	Geospatial Source & Industry Formats Utilized by the Specification																			
				Source Data Repository	Runtime Publishing Format	Standardized Schema & Attributes	Platform Independent	Operating System Independent	Transport Protocol Independent	Utilizes WGS-84 Earth Model	TIFF	DTED	Geo-TIFF	OpenFlight	Shapefile	RGB/RGBA	JPEG	DDS	DXTn	FXTn	JPEG 2000	XML	GeoPackages
JS J7 Marines SOCOM	Terrain Generation Service (TGS) & SOFPREP	Common DataBase (CDB)	Open International Standard 6	Yes	Yes	Yes 8	Yes 9	Yes 9	Yes 10	Yes	Yes	5	Yes 4	Yes 3	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1	No 2	No 2	
Army	Synthetic Environment Core (SE-Core)	Master Database (MDB)	Government Standard 7	Yes	No	Yes 8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes 11	No	No
Air Force		Air Force Common Dataset (AFCD)	Government Standard 7	Yes	No	Yes 8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes		No	No
Navy		NAVAIR Portable Source Initiative (NPSI)	Government Standard 7	Yes	No	Yes 8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes	Yes	No	No

Notes:

1. Included in the OpenFlight texture pattern formats.
2. Expected in CDB Version 2 release.
3. CDB V2.0 may replace Shapefile format with other OGC formats, e.g. Geopackage.
4. CDB V2.0 may replace OpenFlight with other OGC formats, e.g. CityGML.
5. CDB can read DTED, but stores the data as a Geo-TIFF.
6. CDB has undergone an 18-24 month vetting by an international standards body (OGC) and has been adopted as an open, accredited standard (CDB 1.0) on September 23, 2016.
7. Service-specific.
8. While all four specifications have standardized schema and attributes, CDB is the only specification that has been vetted by an open international standards body and has been approved as an OGC standard.
9. The constraints imposed by the CDB Specification are minimal and are designed to allow its implementation on any of the widely available computer hardware platforms, operating systems, file systems and transport protocols.
10. CDB is the only specification of the four that is structured with multiple Levels-of-Detail (LOD) and tiled in such a manner as to promote efficient storage, access, and transportation. The CDB Specification also prescribes the use of an industry standard compression algorithm for its storage intensive raster imagery datasets. This not only provides a substantial reduction in storage, but also reduces the data transmission bandwidths associated with simulator's access to the synthetic environment database at runtime.
11. SE Core is pursuing Geopackage as the replacement for Openflight and Shapefiles.

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Attachment 2

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